

Ali arrives in Ankara for talks

ANKARA (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali arrived in Istanbul Tuesday for a four-day official visit, on his way to Ankara and the U.S. for talks on the Middle East. Mr. Hassan Ali starts his official visit in Ankara Wednesday, meeting military head of state Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu for talks on regional and bilateral issues. Foreign Ministry sources in Cairo said Mr. Ali would give messages from President Hosni Mubarak to the leaders of the three countries he would visit, dealing with various peace plans as well as trade and economic relations.

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جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

'King to head delegation to Peking'

AMMAN (R) — His Majesty King Hussein will head an Arab delegation expected to visit Peking to outline an Arab Middle East peace plan, informed sources said Tuesday. They did not say when the delegation would visit the Chinese capital, but hinted it could be before the end of the year. The delegation was set up by an Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fez in September to brief the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the Arab plan. The plan calls for an independent Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and was seen as implicitly recognising Israel. The same delegation, but headed by King Hassan of Morocco, visited Washington recently and held talks with President Reagan.

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Group of wounded Palestinians arrive in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A group of wounded Palestinians has arrived in Moscow from Damascus for medical treatment the official Soviet News Agency TASS said. TASS said Monday that other Palestinians already in the Soviet Union were being treated at the best clinics in Moscow. A group of Palestinians wounded in Lebanon were reported to have arrived in Moscow earlier in September.

Papandreou leaves for talks in Romania

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, pursuing closer ties with his country's Balkan neighbours, left Tuesday for a three-day official visit to Romania. Diplomatic sources said the talks would focus on economic issues, on the possible denuclearisation of the Balkans, and on the Middle East. Romania told Greece earlier this year it could not pay in currency its \$75 million debt on imports from Greece and Greek press reports said the two countries agreed to settle the matter on a barter basis. Making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone is a longstanding policy aim of Mr. Papandreou's Socialist government and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu strongly endorsed the idea when he came to Athens in May. A month later Mr. Papandreou told journalists in Bulgaria that it was not a decision that could be taken lightly since Greece's security was at stake.

Tikhonov awarded top state honours

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov was awarded top state honours Tuesday for his stewardship of the country's economy. The official TASS news agency said Mr. Tikhonov, 77, who has been prime minister for two years, was presented with the Order of Lenin and his second gold hammer and sickle medal by President Leonid Brezhnev at a Kremlin ceremony. TASS said the award had been given in recognition of Mr. Tikhonov's "great strengthening of the country's economic and defence might." Mr. Brezhnev was quoted as praising his Kremlin colleague for his "exceptional ability and dedication to work."

Leftists put on trial in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — The latest in a series of mass trials in Turkey began Tuesday as 386 people faced charges of membership of a militant leftist organisation. The trials all involve people accused of political violence before the 1980 military coup. This brings the total number currently on trial in Istanbul or Dev-Sol (extremist left) membership to 781 and the total who face the death penalty if convicted to 83. Dev-Sol and a closely similar organisation Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) claim responsibility for much of the left wing violence before the coup when up to 25 people were killed daily in shootings and bombings by leftists and rightists. Mass trials are underway in Ankara and elsewhere as are mass trials of trade unionists and others. None has finished yet and Tuesday's trial is expected to last months.

Qadhafi arrives in Belgrade for talks

BELGRADE (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Belgrade Tuesday for two-day talks with Yugoslav leaders expected to be dominated by the Middle East conflict and African problems. Col. Qadhafi, who arrived by way of Moscow following visits to China and North Korea, was making his third official trip to Yugoslavia in 17 months. His talks with President Petar Stambolic and other Yugoslav leaders will start Wednesday, officials said. Yugoslavia, a leading non-aligned country and a long-time supporter of Arab causes, notably the Palestinian issue, has welcomed the recent summit in Fez, Morocco, as an important step towards strengthening Arab unity.

Multinational force to patrol east Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. marines and French and Italian troops from the Lebanon peace force could start patrolling east Beirut, stronghold of rightist Christian militias, Wednesday, a U.S. military spokesman said Tuesday.

Lt. Col. John Abel said there was a strong possibility the deployment could begin in the morning, but arrangements were still being made.

The 4,000-strong multinational force had been due for weeks to help the Lebanese army deploy in east Beirut.

The State Department announced Monday that President Reagan had approved a Lebanese request for the marines to join the French and Italians on mobile patrols in the eastern sector.

The international force is at present deployed in west Beirut, which was controlled by Palestinian commandos and leftist militias until this summer's Israeli invasion.

The Lebanese army has carried out sweeping searches for arms in the west. Muslim politicians have

criticised the army's failure to do the same in the eastern sector.

Spokesmen for the Christian militias say their men in east Beirut are confined to barracks and will welcome the army and the three-nation peace force.

Security was tighter at the marines' headquarters Tuesday, after a car bomb exploded 30 metres from a marine camp Monday.

Western diplomatic sources said President Amin Gemayel was keen that patrolling of east Beirut should begin, even if it was only symbolic, before the new government faces a confidence vote in parliament on Thursday.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan, presenting his programme Tuesday, asked for emergency powers for the next eight months.

Political sources said this was an indication of the government's will to exert its authority after eight years of anarchy in Lebanon leading to the Israeli invasion in June.

Fighting flares up
Renewed fighting between Christian and Druze militiamen broke out Tuesday in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut, security sources said.

State-run Beirut Radio said one person was killed and another injured in the village of Brih, southwest of the town of Ain Zhalta.

But clashes around the town of Bhamdoun on the Beirut-Damascus highway had died down, the radio said.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said one Israeli soldier was slightly wounded when he was caught in crossfire near Ain Zhalta.

Fighting between the right-wing Christian militias and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has flared in at least four places in the Shouf since a clash on Sunday.

Israeli forces control the area but maintain a minimal presence. Four days of fighting last month ended when Israeli tanks moved into the village of Kfar Matta 15 kilometres from Beirut. The area was calm but tense until the latest flare-up.

Draper reports progress in talks

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special envoy Morris Draper Tuesday reported progress in efforts to ensure the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon and security for Israel.

Mr. Draper briefed Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on his latest talks with Lebanese leaders and told newsmen afterwards: "I think we are making progress on overcoming the obstacles to talks aimed at bringing about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon that is the common objective of the U.S., Lebanon and Israel."

A senior Israeli government official indicated that the discussions to date dealt more with the manner in which Israeli-Lebanese talks are to be held rather than on ways of getting the Israeli, Syrian

and remaining Palestinian forces out.

The Israeli official said Mr. Shamir had made Israel's attitude towards the composition of a multinational force in Lebanon clear to Mr. Draper.

Lebanon is reported to have expressed interest in an offer by King Hassan of Morocco to provide troops for such a force.

Socialist leaders to press for exclusion of Israeli Labour Party from movement

ZURICH (R) — Socialist international leaders would be asked to suspend Israel's Labour Party from the movement when they meet in Basle Wednesday. Socialist sources said Tuesday.

A number of Socialist parties including those from Finland, Denmark and Spain, are pressing for exclusion of the party on the grounds that it supported Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invasion of Lebanon.

The leaders are officially due to discuss the Middle East and a membership request by a radical Israeli left-wing party, Mapam. Mapam, otherwise known as the United Workers Party currently has consultative status with the international, while the Labour Party of Shimon Peres enjoys full membership.

Radicals within the organisation, which groups 6 Socialist Parties with an estimated worldwide membership of 8 million, argue that Mr. Peres damaged its credibility with his earlier firm support for the Lebanon invasion.

The issue of Israeli membership is a particularly sensitive one for the organisation because Mr. Peres is one of its vice-presidents and because its members have been actively involved in Middle East peace efforts, the sources said.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was one of the first European leaders to establish links with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.). Newly re-elected Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has been another

prominent Socialist figure in peace moves in the region.

But the organisation has long been divided on Israeli policy, and some members were pressing for a strong condemnation of Mr. Begin's policy even before the invasion of Lebanon.

The Socialist sources said Tuesday that senior leaders including Mr. Brandt, would probably try to avert a major confrontation over the Labour Party issue. Any decision by the bureau must be submitted to the organisations biennial congress in Sydney next year.

Other items due for discussion at this week's Basle meeting include the situation in southern Africa and applications for membership from several third world countries.

Mubarak ready to meet Begin for talks

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday he was prepared to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin for talks on settling their two countries' disputes.

"I could meet him (Mr. Begin) anywhere. It is not a problem there is nothing personal between me and Mr. Begin," Mr. Mubarak told reporters following a meeting with a group of provincial leaders.

"I have no complexes that stop me from meeting him."

Questioned by reporters Mr. Mubarak did not make clear whether this meant he was willing to travel to Israel.

Mr. Mubarak has not been to Israel since he took over from the late President Anwar Sadat in October 1981. He was planning to visit Israel earlier this year but the trip never took place. He insisted

on not including Jerusalem declared in 1980 as the undivided and eternal capital of Israel in his tour.

Israel cancelled the visit in protest.

Commenting on the opening Monday of an Israeli luxury hotel in the Sinai coastal strip of Tabá over which both countries claim sovereignty, President Mubarak said:

"We had better leave that to negotiations, let Israel have the hotel and then we shall purchase it and eventually have it."

He said the United States partner to an agreement reached last April between Egypt and Israel on Tabá's status pending final settlement of the issue, opposed the Israeli action there and would assume a role in future talks over the issue.

The Israeli cabinet said last weekend that it was prepared to resume talks on Tabá, suspended since last May only if they were part of talks on broader issues between the two countries.

Egyptian-Israeli relations have been cool since Israel launched its military campaign against Lebanon last summer.

Relations took a deeper dive when Egypt recalled its ambassador in Tel Aviv last September following reports that Israeli forces took part in the massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut.

Mr. Mubarak described talks held last month between King Hussein of Jordan and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as constituting a new element in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Pope asks Spaniards to respect outcome of elections

MADRID (R) — Pope John Paul told Spaniards Tuesday to respect the outcome of last week's general elections in which the Socialists were put in power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War.

Speaking on the third day of a 10-day visit to Spain the Pope made the appeal in the royal palace in the presence of King Juan Carlos and the country's political and military chiefs after shaking hands with Prime Minister elect Felipe Gonzalez.

"In this country visit I would like to express my greetings and respect to the legitimate representatives of the Spanish people whom they have elected with their

mandates to govern their destinies," Pope John Paul said.

Praising the efforts of Spaniards in building democracy since the end of Gen. Franco's right-wing dictatorship in 1975, the Pope referred to the "plurality of legitimate options" and respect that must be paid to them.

His speech was seen as a clear warning to right-wing forces in Spain, which traditionally act in the name of Catholicism, that the church would not support any attempt to overthrow the country's young democracy.

But the Pope added that the church expected similar respect for itself from the country's elected authorities.

Army generals saluted to the Pope as he was presented by the king to the country's leading civilian and military authorities in a reception that was televised live.

Mr. Gonzalez and his wife, Carmen, who describe themselves as non-believers bowed and shook the Pope by the hand. The Pope appeared visibly interested in the encounter.

The Socialist leader told reporters he liked the Pope's speech. "The sentiments he expressed are very close to those of the people of Spain," he said.

He said he felt the Pope's visit had helped to calm passions after the elections and added that he expected to meet the pontiff a second time during his visit.

Iraq says new Iranian offensive repulsed, counter-attacks started

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Tuesday it had repulsed a new Iranian offensive in the two-year-old Gulf war and its planes were striking at Iranian forces trying to cross the border in the southern sector of the front.

A military source quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi fighter planes were also attacking Iranian troops further inside Iran at Ein-e-Khosh.

Reports from both sides said the latest Iranian assault began Monday night west of Ein-e-Khosh in a border area where the foothills of the Zagros mountains meet the plains of Iran's oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced in Baghdad Tuesday that the offensive had "failed and been crushed". He was addressing heads of delegations taking part in the Baghdad International Trade Fair.

The Iraqi military source implicitly denied an Iranian claim to have shot down an Iraqi plane near Ein-e-Khosh, saying no Iraqi aircraft had been hit in raids which started at dawn Tuesday.

Iraqi reports said the Iranian attack was directed against Iraq's Fourth Army, which Iran claimed had destroyed in an offensive last March. Iraq said at the time it had withdrawn the Fourth Army to positions near the border.

The new offensive was Iran's third since Iraq announced in June that it had pulled back to the international frontier, after the Gulf war started in September 1980.

The two earlier offensives, one near the southern port of Basra in July and the other east of Baghdad last month, appeared to have made little or no headway into Iraqi territory.

Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nassif Jassam Tuesday dismissed Iran's claim that it was fighting on its own soil. He said in a statement to INA that Tehran made such claims "after each abortive attempt to cross the border".

The latest fighting came only a week after Iraq said it accepted, and Iran declared it rejected, fresh proposals by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to end the conflict.

Among its conditions for ending the war, Iran is demanding massive war reparations from Iraq and "punishment of the aggressor"—generally interpreted as the overthrow of President Hussein's government.

Iraq said later Tuesday its forces had killed 4,660 Iranian troops and wounded and captured many others since Iran had launched the offensive.

An Iraqi High Command communiqué said Tuesday night: "Fighting is still raging and our armed forces are determined to destroy what has remained of the enemy's force and smash its evil dreams."

The communiqué also said Iraqi forces had launched a "lightning offensive" further north, in the central sector of the front.

6 Gulf foreign ministers discuss Iran-Iraq war

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), meeting here to prepare for a summit next week, discussed the Gulf war amid reports of renewed fighting between Iraq and Iran conference sources said Tuesday.

Iraq launched a new attack on the Iraqis in the southern sector of the war front Monday night, only a few hours after the ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates opened their conference.

The war shows no signs of ending despite repeated efforts, including those by the Gulf countries, for a peaceful settlement. The latest peace effort by the six

was made last month when they joined eight other countries in the United Nations General Assembly and tabled a resolution, adopted overwhelmingly, calling for an immediate ceasefire and negotiations.

The war, which has cost some of the Gulf countries billions of dollars in financial aid to Iraq, is certain to be on the agenda of the council summit in Bahrain on Tuesday.

The foreign ministers, who met for more than seven hours Monday night, concluded the major part of their discussions Tuesday morning. The official Gulf News Agency said the talks covered political, economic, security and defence issues, but gave no details.

Reagan confers with aides amid congressional elections

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan called senior advisers to the White House Tuesday to discuss long-term economic policy as Americans voted in an election dominated by his controversial economic plan.

The White House said the meeting, held only hours before the end of voting in the congressional election, was the first in a series to determine policies in the second half of his four-year presidential term.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the first meeting was devoted to a general review, with specific economic, budget and financial policies to be determined later.

Mr. Reagan will begin the second half of his term in January, when the Congress elected Tuesday assemblies in Washington.

Meanwhile, voters burdened by economic worries chose a new Congress and state governors Tuesday in an election likely to weaken Ronald Reagan's hand as president.

Millions cast their ballots from Florida to Alaska in the election widely viewed as a referendum on Mr. Reagan's controversial economic policies and a test of public faith in his ability to end high unemployment and recession.

Mr. Reagan's Republican Party strategists and the opposition Democrats predicted that the Republicans would lose strength in the House of Representatives could lose some ground in the Senate and would suffer serious setbacks in the state governors' election.

The main question was whether the Republicans could minimise their losses and preserve a working coalition with conservative Democrats that has enabled Mr. Reagan to win approval of his major budget-cutting, defence, and tax programmes.

Political experts on both sides believe the working coalition in the House of Representatives is likely to be reduced to a very narrow margin, at the least.

All 435 house seats including two to be decided by special election on Nov. 30, are at stake this year.

The Democrats hold a nominal majority of 241 to 92 with two vacancies but Mr. Reagan has pushed through nearly all of his important economic programmes with support from a small bloc of conservative Democrats.

Officials in both parties are predicting Democratic gains of 8 to 25 new members, most or all of them liberals. The lower figure might enable Mr. Reagan to win close votes while the higher one might wreck his coalition.

Sharaf elected chairman of National Mobilisation Committee

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council's (NCC) National Mobilisation Committee Tuesday elected Mr. Laila Sharaf as its chairman and Dr. Mamdouh Al Abbadi as its rapporteur.

The committee was originally called the Follow-up Committee when it was formed to follow up on events after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, and was headed then by NCC member Dr.

Jamal Al Shaer. At a meeting of the NCC on Oct. 4, the council decided to rename the committee and define its role and membership rules.

Tuesday's meeting was presided over by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar and was later followed by another meeting in which the committee defined its functions and duties to be submitted to the NCC for approval.

Strikes, stones mark Balfour anniversary in the West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank Tuesday marked with strikes and stone-throwing the 65th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

The declaration, issued by British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour in 1917, supported the idea of a "Jewish homeland" in Palestine, which 30 years later became Israel.

Police said a Jewish woman passenger was slightly injured when stones were thrown at a bus near Bethlehem.

Security forces used tear gas to disperse stone-throwing school children in Nablus, where youngsters also threw stones at merchants who kept their shops open. In East Jerusalem all schools were closed. Shopkeepers ignored the strike call.

U.S. to support resolution for talks on Falkland Islands

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States said Tuesday it will vote for a Latin American-sponsored resolution calling for negotiations between Britain and Argentina on the Falkland Islands.

U.S. spokesman Joel Blocker told reporters that Washington's decision to support the resolution sponsored by Argentina and 19 other Latin American states had been made at highest government level after careful consideration.

The resolution would call on Britain and Argentina to resume negotiations on sovereignty of the windswept south Atlantic island group, recaptured by a British expeditionary force in June after

six weeks fierce fighting and the loss of hundreds of lives on both sides.

The U.S. announcement came after Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari called in a General Assembly debate for wide support of the draft resolution.


Norway to hunt whales despite ban

OSLO (R) — Norway will continue to hunt whales in the north east Atlantic after 1986 despite a total ban on commercial whaling by the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Fisheries Minister Thor Listau said Tuesday.

Mr. Listau told a press conference that some 90 small Norwegian vessels would continue the catch of minke whales fixed at 985 animals for the 1982 season.

In Tokyo Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi said earlier Tuesday that Japan would lodge a formal complaint with the IWC over its ban, imposed in July which he said ran counter to the purpose of the international whaling treaty.

Mr. Listau said hunting was justified on the basis of a biological assessment. The catch was also an element in the management of marine resources and whaling was of great regional economic interest to parts of north Norway.



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مذكرات

Tal says examinations aim to assess students' abilities and tendencies

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal stressed during a meeting Tuesday at the ministry that examinations held by the ministry aim in the first place at assessing the learner's abilities and tendencies.

The comprehensive examination for polytechnic school students has been one of the ministry's most important accomplishments, despite some negative aspects resulting from educational conditions that prevailed prior to its application, the minister said.

The secondary school general certificate (awjithi) examination needs to be modernised by implementing technological facilities available, Dr. Tal said.

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Education Under-Secretary Abdul Latif Arabiat and senior ministry officials.

Dr. Tal is scheduled to preside over a meeting Thursday of the ministry's Planning and Coordination Committee to consider working papers presented by several ministry departments and committees on organisational issues and rural development centre in Ma'di.

Minister opens reshuffled education council session

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal said Tuesday in the opening session of the reshuffled educational council, that the council represents the leading intellectual body of the educational institution in Jordan. "It carries responsibility for the realisation of qualitative progress in the educational process in the country," he said.

One of the most crucial problems facing the development of education in Jordan is the use of schools for more than one shift, as this impedes the use of school buildings for extra-curricular activities, Dr. Tal said. Development of ministry employees' conditions is also necessary, and more facilities and services are needed, he added.

The new educational council has been restructured upon amendment of its regulations. The council, now headed by Dr. Tal, includes in its membership: Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, Dr. Bashir Al Sabbagh, Mr. Touqan Al Hindawi, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, Mr. Ali Khreis, Mr. Mohammed Nuri Shafiq, Mr. Hikmat Al Sakit, Mr. Basil Jarad, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiat, Mr. Munther Al Masri, Mr. Zeinab Radinko, Dr. Ali Abdul Razzag, Dr. Ahmad Bashatareh and Dr. Izzat Jaradat.

Gaza elders appeal to U.N. to revoke UNRWA decision

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinian elders in refugee camps in the occupied Gaza Strip have denounced in a letter to United Nations General Assembly president and members the decision taken by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to suspend food rations to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza and other Arab host countries, as of Nov. 1, 1982.

The Gaza refugee elders stressed the need to revoke the UNRWA decision, and guarantee resumption of basic services regularly rendered to Palestinian refugees. The letter refuted the allegations made by UNRWA to justify its suspension of services, and called for the securing of funds necessary for UNRWA budget to carry on its responsibilities, and improve educational and medical services offered to refugees.

The Gaza refugee elders sent a similar message to Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi.



His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, on a tour of 18 villages Tuesday, listens to a villager who reads out the needs of his village. (Petra photo)

Seminar focuses on methods to prevent road accidents

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on the Role of Citizens and Associations in Decreasing and Preventing Road Accidents was held Tuesday at the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

The one-day seminar was organised by the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

an "acute problem in our society."

"The aim of this meeting is to identify the role of citizens and the (JSPRA) which was established in 1975. Fourteen working-papers were presented and discussed by various ministries, public directorates and associations in Jordan."

Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif, from the JSPRA and the moderator of the seminar, said that road accidents is

role of different concerned associations in decreasing road accidents in the country," he said.

Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas said that the aim for holding the seminar "is to focus all attention, of people and associations, on the consequences of the traffic accidents problem." He added that numerous homes and societies have suffered and that "it is high time to define responsibilities and legislate laws that would assure the citizen of his safety on roads."

Dr. Malhas himself heads the JSPRA.

Minister of the Interior Ahmad Obeidat, who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in opening the seminar, urged all citizens and associations to "take the responsibility for ser-

Hassan calls for proper exploitation of farmland

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday called for the exploitation of farming land, and providing farmers with machinery and equipment needed for raising the standards of agricultural production.

The Crown Prince in a speech to villagers during an inspection tour of 18 villages in the Taibeh, Wasitieh and Kura districts in Irbid Governorate, stressed that farming problems should be tackled and solved, and public land should be reclaimed and properly exploited, implementing modern mechanisation methods.

He expressed his belief in the need to set up a model farming project to render services to farmers in the Ghor region.

In an apparent reference to the influx of villagers to cities, Prince Hassan concentrated on the importance of "returning to the land, protecting it and developing its productivity through a comprehensive perspective."

Prince Hassan appreciated the role played by Shafa Al Ghor area in the development processes and plans and the production of foodstuff necessary for the country.

He also expressed hope that the "coming decade will witness a leap in production, on the contrary to the present one, being that of services."

The Prince stressed that Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein has seen great developments in compliance with the King's "far-sighted, clear and patriotic leadership, based on morals and love of the land."

The Prince listened during his tour to the citizens' requests and needs.

He was accompanied on the tour by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, the European Economic Community (EEC) representative in Amman and a number of senior government officials.

Hassan, Mohammad condole Majali family

AMMAN (Petra) — Karak Governor Diah Youssef Tuesday depulised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to convey condolences to Al Majali family on the death of Shahir Al Majali, secretary-general of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, who died last week.

His Highness Prince Mohammad also conveyed his condolences to Al Majali family. Prince Mohammad assigned his private secretary to convey the condolences.

CAEU, FAO start talks on cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Fakhri Qadouri discussed with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Economic Planning Adviser Youssef Saigh cooperation between the two organisations, and phases of agricultural coordination and integration.

Dr. Saigh arrived in Amman Tuesday on a several-day visit to the CAEU General Secretariat, during which he will hold talks with its officials on topics of mutual interest. The visit is in compliance with a protocol signed in Rome by the FAO and the CAEU last month.

On the other hand, the Arab Company for Livestock Development, an organisation under the CAEU umbrella, is executing a poultry-breeding project in the Azraq area. Project Director Adaleh Al Dhaifi said the last stages of the project will be finished in mid-1984, with a capacity of producing half a million mother-chicks per year for Jordanian and neighbouring Arab markets.

The project will also produce a total of 18 million eggs and six million chicken per year.



Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, recently airlifted free of cost from the U.S. to Damascus urgently needed medical supplies for victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Pictured with two pallets of Beirut-desired supplies are (from left): Lebanese Ambassador to the U.S., Shawkat Shweiri, Intermed-USA (the relief organisation which gathered the supplies in the U.S.), Directors Salah Al Shabaway, Ellen Jacobson and Stan Otalega; Intermed-USA President Verne Chaney; and Alia-North America airport services Director Mohammed Bataineh.

Alia aids Lebanon relief effort

WASHINGTON (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline recently opened the cargo holds of its 747 "combi" aircraft to facilitate a critical relief shipment of urgently needed medical supplies for Lebanon. A total of 16,563 pounds of antibiotics, bandages, dressings, sutures, burn ointments and related materials were loaded onto five pallets and flown by Alia from John F. Kennedy International Airport to Damascus at no charge. The supplies were gathered by Dooley Foundation/Intermed USA, the American branch of the international relief organisation based in Geneva.

The transport of the supplies is being coordinated overall by the Airline Employees Relief Organisation (AERO), and Intermed-USA. The shipment is being trucked from Damascus to Beirut by the International Red Cross.

The AERO, a nonprofit organisation of volunteers who aid the world's needy and sick, has assisted in negotiating all shipping arrangements; and AERO representatives are accompanying the shipment to Lebanon to turn over the materials to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Exiled president of Al Najah to address GUVS seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The exiled president of Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank, Dr. Munzer Salah will address a one-day seminar at the Professional Associations Complex Thursday.

The seminar, organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), will hear Dr. Salah's first-hand account of the impact of the Israeli occupation on the education system as a whole in the occupied territories.

Dr. Salah, along with several other Jordanian teachers, was deported by the Israeli occupation authorities for refusing to sign a statement pledging not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Israeli authorities have also deported several non-Arab professors and lecturers at the university for refusing to comply with the demand.

GUVS members as well as all exiled academic staff from Al Najah University will take part in Thursday's seminar.

VTC receives equipment for Zarqa training centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) has received equipment and instruments for its training centre in Zarqa, it was announced Tuesday.

The purchase of the equipment and instruments was financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) under an agreement the VTC signed with the community in 1980.

The equipments, costing about JD 200,000, will be installed during the next month.

VTC Director Munzer Salah said that the Zarqa centre will train 800 of VTC students currently undergoing training courses at centres of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Salah also said that the Zarqa centre offers specialised courses in general mechanics, electricity and metal welding. He added that the centre will offer skilled manpower to neighbouring factories in addition to providing training for the factories' workers.

Col. Ghalib Al Dmour said that courses at the centre started last Saturday and members of teaching staff at the Intermediate University College are teaching 39 students.

Col. Dmour asserted that the cultural committee at the centre made all the arrangements and the preparations necessary for creating a suitable atmosphere for the purpose.

The president of the Prisons' Administration Department at the Public Security Directorate

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Courses in patience technology

IN SOME Western countries, ministries, institutions or universities run courses for businessmen on what they call necessary knowledge for doing business in the Arab World. They tell them, among other things, that to be successful with the Arabs one has to watch out for a keyword: patience. Many deals failed because Western executives and salesmen had tired of "preliminary courtesies" and given up, some of the experts argue.

We do not know about preliminary courtesies, but we certainly agree that in order to do business in the Arab World not only our Western friends but also Arabs themselves need to have a lot of patience. In Jordan, however, the problem is further complicated by the fact that when it comes to going about their own business, Jordanians do in fact like speedy performance.

While we do believe that patience is a

gift of God, we do not really agree that agreements should be delayed and roads left unpaved for otherwise unbelievable reasons. When we wait to license our cars or get our pensions paid, we, just like the rest of the world, hardly like to invoke our religious beliefs, except of course in moments of despair. When we need a telephone installed in our home or office, we rarely call off the search, just because it is mission impossible, and seek perseverance rather than patience.

We try this to cope with the requirements of our lives as best as we can, and, quite often, we are able to do it.

Fortunately, our development process in Jordan has been speedy and heralds a success story. Still, we are fully aware that unless efforts are constantly doubled to cope with new challenges and emerging opportunities, our people too may need to take courses in patience technology.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Put all efforts behind Jordanian-Palestinian unity

His Majesty King Hussein's message Monday to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat dealt with the outcome of Jordan's contacts over the Palestinian issue and the coordination and cooperation between the PLO and Jordan.

Also a statement Monday by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij calling for speeding up a formula of a confederation between the two banks of River Jordan reflects both sides' keenness on further strengthening their cohesion with the aim of regaining the usurped lands.

Thus the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action forms a "central power" which both sides should employ to regain the occupied territories.

No doubt the sufferings of people on both sides

of the river has been the driving force behind their decision to consolidate their efforts and to form a confederation.

The Arab countries, upon remembering the Balfour Declaration which laid the basis for Israel's aggression are called on to strengthen the Jordanian-Palestinian unity that stands like a dam holding back the Israeli flood of evil and preventing it from obliterating their very existence.

The Balfour Declaration was a promise of evil, but now the Arabs should issue another promise: a promise of a bright future for their coming generations. This promise must be represented in a strong Arab support for the Jordanian-Palestinian plans that are designed to end injustice and darkness.

Al Dustour: How do we interpret Washington's silence now?

Observers of political developments have lately been watching a race between the American administration and Israel over the settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and have become convinced that the Reagan administration is not as it claims to be keen on maintaining its respect and credibility before the world.

Ever since the moment Mr. Reagan declared his initiative to solve the Middle East issue, Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been relentlessly working towards crushing it in a manner that would prove to the world America's impotence of shouldering its responsibility as a superpower to preserve peace or establish justice in our region.

Reports about a suggestion by Israel's ambassador in Washington that Israel freeze its settlement programmes for six months is in fact part of the American-Israeli race.

No doubt Israel's refusal to halt the programme for a limited period falls in line with the Zionist declared policy of rejecting any discussion over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But, the Israeli refusal has exposed Washington as an ally of Israel—accepting what she accepts and refusing what is not in harmony with her plans. Let us not forget that Israel continues to reject peace or any withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

In reply to U.S. ambassador's suggestion, Israel promptly declared that work will soon start on the establishment of six new settlements on Arab land. The announcement is clearly intended to nip Mr. Reagan's plan in the bud. Washington's silence would definitely harm its prestige as a superpower and would also place a big question mark over its intentions and its role as a supporter of peace.

The whole world realises the fact that Israel cannot take a single step without Washington's approval. It cannot opt for war or peace without consulting first with the American administration which is Israel's main source of economic, political and military power. Washington's failure to act now will no doubt make it pay a very high price in the future.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY By Dr. Awn Rifai

How to improve global weather forecasting

Weather prediction in some countries has become dependent on the improvements in electronic instruments and the computers that analyse their data. Since accurate forecasting of the climatic conditions is becoming increasingly important, the development of the needed instruments has been largely boosted.

The forecasts produced every day in hundreds of cities around the globe are based on information generated by a complex electronic network. Data is collected by thousands of earth satellite stations in almost all countries and by polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites.

The information is relayed by telecommunications networks and fed into computers to generate predictions used by local forecasters.

The inadequacy of the data and of the computer models used to predict weather patterns, combined with the speed limitations of the computerised systems, limit the performance of the technique adopted and lead to erroneous forecasting.

Hence, scientists are working on improving the information media and computer modelling so as to provide a satisfactory

short-term and long-term forecasting.

At present, data is collected every day starting at 00 and 12 o'clock GMT. Information on surface winds, pressures and temperatures at 4600 land stations and 740 ships around the globe is passed on to a few regional weather centres for distribution to the various countries.

Airborne and satellite transmitted reports supplement the information by means of about 900 balloon-borne radiosondes, buoys at sea, airplanes, polar and geostationary satellites, visible, infra-red and microwave imaging instruments.

Many techniques have been developed to improve the computer models and their data bases. More efficient models and faster hardware have resulted in more prediction accuracy for 36-hour forecasts, but the reliability of longer forecasts dwindles rapidly.

Weekly forecasts are mainly a question of chance, and monthly forecasts depend largely on the experience and skill of meteorologists. The reason why long-term forecasts are difficult to make is that, unlike the shorter predictions, they do

not rely heavily on detailed data of upwind weather patterns.

Therefore, long-term forecasts require more accurate modelling of the physical interactions that underlie weather phenomena. This is a complicated task to perform.

The scientific and technological progress over the past few years has permitted climate model-makers to predict that accurate long-term forecasts may be available in the near future.

At present, a main application of the models is in simulating climatic changes that may occur because of human intervention, such as the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere through continued consumption of fossil fuels.

Other simulations are assisting in the formulation of policies regarding forest-clearing programmes and the like. The accurate simulation of climatic change may influence land management policies and forewarn the governments of their possible consequences.

Thus, the development of more reliable technical systems is expected to come to even farther-reaching national and international applications.

Kohl promises West Germans 'historic new beginning'

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

viewed in honour guard and for getting to bow to the flag

Pathos and platitudes

BOSS — In his first month as West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) has acted like a man in a hurry.

Elected by Parliament on Oct 1 in a vote that ousted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Mr. Kohl rapidly set about tackling the country's serious budget problems and has tried to adopt the air of statesmanship which marked his predecessor.

The centre-right Kohl government sworn in on Oct. 4 at first looked to many like an uneasy transitional administration, shaken by its own promise of a general election next March.

But Mr. Kohl now seems set for a lengthier stay in power, thanks more to Mr. Schmidt's decision not to contest the March poll than to any achievement of the new government.

Wary of politics after the prolonged manoeuvring that led to Mr. Schmidt's fall, West Germans have unwillingly been plunged into what threatens to be their longest election campaign ever. Aides say the new chancellor's strategy is to set out his programme, emphasising centrist policies, while blaming the Social Democrats for the dramatic rise in unemployment which is bound to come this winter.

His first policy statement to Parliament met both those aims. He promised West Germans a "historic new beginning" but said he had inherited the worst economic crisis since the Federal Republic was founded in 1949.

In a mere 17 days, the Kohl Government drafted a new 1983 budget with higher spending and greater public borrowing than its left-liberal predecessors had planned. Defending the steep rise in state credit, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Mr. Schmidt's team had been working with phony figures.

"The burden of inheritance is even heavier than we feared," he said.

For the sake of social balance, the new administration, pledged to strengthening the Western alliance, even lopped 100 million marks (\$40 million) off next year's defence budget, which was expected to show no real growth anyway.

The government has made clear it is leaving more drastic, and less popular, savings until after election day on March 6.

Mr. Kohl's frantic pace of diplomatic activity, and his highly rhetorical style, have received mixed reviews at home. He impressed French President Francois Mitterrand by flying to Paris for talks on the day his government took office.

But the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung commented that he paid his respects at the Elysee Palace "faster than native chiefs in the days of France's colonial empire."

When Mr. Mitterrand came to Bonn as his first official guest the new chancellor betrayed his unfamiliarity with protocol by walking on the wrong side as they re-

During the lightning visit to London, Mr. Kohl beamed for the cameras as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said they had enjoyed "a meeting of minds" on a wide range of subjects including economic policy.

Mr. Kohl's aides were less than happy about having their champion associated with Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing approach, which has few admirers in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl's style — a mixture of plain-speaking, pathos and platitudes — has irritated many West German commentators.

The literary editor of the respected weekly Die Zeit complained that the new chancellor's rambling style of speech sounds in meaningless phrases and hollow flourishes.

His self-righteous, moral tone is a butt of ridicule among the Bonn intelligentsia. The March election may show whether it finds a welcoming echo out in the provinces.

With Mr. Schmidt out of the running, some of the most serious obstacles to the new chancellor are coming from his own allies.

The Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) have slumped to around three per cent in the polls after deserting Mr. Schmidt, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is being challenged for the FDP leadership next month for the first time.

Mr. Genscher is likely to beat left-liberal Uwe Rönneberger at the FDP congress in West Berlin. But many commentators doubt whether, with his own prestige badly tarnished, he can pull the party back together in time to survive the march poll.

Mr. Kohl also has to keep a wary eye on his unruly allies in the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Bavaria. State Premier Franz Josef Strauss.

Mr. Strauss, who makes no secret of his ambition to be foreign minister and vice-chancellor, has been hurling abuse at the liberals, apparently in the hope that he can force them out of Parliament.

A CDU-CSU government without the moderating presence of the liberals would probably move further to the right than Mr. Kohl wants to go and so polarise West German politics.

The senior CSU man in the present government, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, has given a foretaste of this by purging his ministry of liberal civil servants and threatening tougher laws against demonstrators and radicals in the public service.

Many West Germans still doubt whether Mr. Kohl has the stature to be chancellor.

The illustrated magazine Stern summed up a review of his first weeks in office with the question: "Helmut Kohl — a chancellor of the new middle, or of the new mediocrity?"

The Houdini of Irish politics

DUBLIN — Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, beset by a rising budget deficit, growing foreign debts and discontent within his own party, faces a winter fight for political survival before he can get to grips with the crisis.

Mr. Haughey has revised his economic policy in the hope of weathering the storm but the question is whether he can cling to power long enough to put his new plans into practice. The chances of the troubled republic facing another general election soon—there have been two in the past 16 months—are considered high.

Mr. Haughey, who took over in March this year, has seen his power base whittled away as some of his own supporters, including two cabinet ministers, blamed him for failing to get rising spending and debts under control.

When the Dail (parliament) resumed this week after the summer recess, Mr. Haughey found his Fianna Fail Party three short of a simple majority, due to the recent death of a member of parliament and the serious illness of another.

The opposition, led by former Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, has the support of a similar number of members, leaving the balance of power with three members of the radical left-wing Workers' Party.

The three said last week they would oppose Mr. Haughey's new economic plan, a threat which could put Mr. Haughey's survival in jeopardy if the opposition tries to turn a vote on the plan into a no-confidence motion.

Many political observers think, however, that the prime minister may find a way to prevent such a vote. His political career seemed at an end in 1970 when, as finance minister, he was tried for alleged smuggling of weapons to the underground Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting British troops in Northern Ireland. He was acquitted.

Earlier this year, the Irish Attorney-General and Mr. Haughey's longtime friend, Patrick Connolly, resigned after a young man wanted for two brutal murders was found living in his apartment. Again, Mr. Haughey survived the political furor.

Earlier this month, critics within his own Fianna Fail forced a vote of no-confidence in his leadership among the party's Dail members.

The critics said the prime minister's style of leadership was arrogant and his economic policies inadequate. Mr. Haughey won by 58 to 22 but the number who voted against him, in an open ballot, surprised most political observers.

The Irish Republic has had the highest growth rate in the European Community since it joined in 1973. It has one of the highest investment rates in the world but, with revenue insufficient, it has

had to burden itself increasingly with foreign debts.

Spiralling budget deficits have necessitated further foreign debts, currently totalling some five billion Irish pounds (\$6.7 billion). Interest payments on these debts this year are costing some 500 million Irish pounds (\$675 million).

The budget deficit, foreseen as 670 million Irish pounds (\$905 million) for this year, is already believed to be around a billion Irish pounds (\$1.35 billion) and independent economists believe it could reach 1.3 billion (\$1.7 billion).

Adding to Dublin's problems, inflation reached 21 per cent this year although it has now eased to 17 per cent and unemployment is running at around 13 per cent.

With his new plan, entitled "the way forward", the prime minister hopes to make a fresh start at tackling these problems, provided he can hang on to the job.

The plan is to phase out the budget deficit by 1986, reducing the need for injections of foreign cash. To cut the deficit, reductions of up to 900 million Irish pounds (\$1.2 billion) in public spending are envisaged over the four-year period.

Whatever its merits, the opposition may well try to turn debate on the plan into a move to oust Mr. Haughey in the coming weeks. Few political analysts, however, would put much money on the fall of the man who has been dubbed "the Houdini of Irish politics" because of his knack of surviving.

— Reuters

How far will Washington go?

By Harvey Morris
Reuters

LONDON — A question posed persistently in the Arab World, as the United States speeds up its Middle East diplomacy, is how far Washington will go in forcing Israel to give ground in a regional peace settlement.

Despite a shift in U.S. policy in the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, many Arab officials still doubt that President Reagan is prepared to impose the sanctions they feel are needed to break the hardline stand of Menachem Begin's government.

The suspicions about U.S. intentions are greatest in the radical Arab states and within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But even among the radicals there is a recognition, which emerged clearly at a summit of Arab leaders in Morocco in September, that only the Americans can open the way to a comprehensive solution in the region.

U.S. policy, which seemed highly favourable to Israel when the Reagan administration took office almost two years ago, is now diametrically opposed to the Israeli government's stand on a number of fundamental issues.

The key factor in the Middle East equation is the future of the West Bank, occupied by Israel

since 1967. Although the latest U.S. and Arab peace plans differ both sides agree the West Bank and its Palestinian inhabitants should not remain under Israeli control.

Washington would like to see it as an autonomous Palestinian homeland federated with Jordan while the Arabs want it as the site of a future Palestinian state.

Both viewpoints are rejected by Mr. Begin's government, which considers the West Bank as an integral part of the historic land of Israel.

Washington has so far declined to get tough with Mr. Begin, despite his gruff rejection of U.S. peace moves. U.S. officials argue that heavy pressure on Israel would only harden the Israeli position.

Western officials nevertheless believe the administration, now at mid-term, is not prepared to see a continuing stalemate in the peace process.

Although the Middle East is now the focus of U.S. foreign policy, Western diplomats see Washington's future strategy as linked to the wider question of America's global interests and relations with the Soviet Union.

Moscow has been frozen out of the Middle East conflict, both by Washington's success in taking the diplomatic initiative and also by its own failure to come to the rescue

of the Arabs in time of crisis.

Mr. Reagan launched his presidency with a pledge to curb Soviet expansionism and sought a strategic alliance in the Middle East to counter an alleged Soviet threat.

The pro-Western conservative Arab states tried to convince the administration that the Arab World faced a greater threat from Israel than it did from the Soviet Union.

The administration now appears to have gone some way towards accepting the Arab thesis by acknowledging that a settlement of the Palestinian questions is essential for regional peace. In U.S. terms, stability in the Middle East will deny Moscow the opportunity of "fishing in troubled waters."

Middle East analysts note that the priorities of Israel are not the same as Washington's.

Israel is concerned with its own territorial security, even if this can only be maintained by keeping the Arab World weak, divided and unstable. It believes its military superiority over the Arabs is the surest guarantee of survival.

The conservative Arabs are bent on convincing President Reagan that the future of their regimes is threatened by Israel's intransigence.

The question that the Arab World is putting to the U.S. administration is — failure to meet Pal-

estian aspirations will cause radical unrest among the Arab masses: Such unrest will lead to the overthrow of pro-Western regimes. The ensuing instability will damage Western interests and create openings for Moscow.

Some Arab leaders believe the Arab World is already courting a radical backlash by going along too closely with U.S. diplomacy without adequate guarantees that Washington is prepared to put decisive pressure on Israel.

Such reservations are not confined to the radicals. Western diplomats report deep differences within the Saudi leadership, with hardliners arguing King Fahd is too close to Washington.

Current diplomacy is concentrated on reconciling the Reagan plan for peace in the Middle East with an Arab proposal, put forward in Morocco, that amounts to a call for a Palestinian state in return for recognition of Israel.

Washington has pledged that it will not abandon its peace plan just because it has been rejected by Mr. Begin. The administration "will not turn and run", Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said recently.

But as yet there are no public indications that Mr. Reagan is prepared to cut the U.S. economic lifeline to Israel if Mr. Begin fails to come to heel.



كردا مع الامم

FEATURES

Cubans turn to talented technicians because of Washington's trade embargo

By Jose Katigbak
Reuter

HAVANA — Washington's trade and financial embargo against Communist Cuba is turning Cubans into innovators and inventors to keep vital industry going.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," said technician Guillermo Garcia as he laboriously tried to rethread an old screw manually to fit one of his machines.

Foreign residents in Havana say Cuban mechanics can repair just

about everything by cannibalising spare parts, or turning out makeshift components.

An indication of their talent is that 30-year-old American cars are still a common sight in Havana's streets.

Cuba suffers from a shortage of hard currency and its ability to buy vital imports from the West is limited.

The dire lack of spare parts in the country led to the creation six years ago of a national Association of Innovators and Rationalisers (ANIR) and the birth of a thriving spare-parts restoration

industry.

According to Verde Olivo, the Cuban armed forces magazine, experts and workers in general spend extra hours each day in "imaginative work" to turn out replacement parts to counter production problems "created every instant as a consequence of the imperialist blockade."

The U.S. imposed its embargo in 1962 following the severing of relations with the government of Fidel Castro. Officials here estimate that the embargo has since cost Cuba about \$9 billion in lost business or financial opportunities

and more expensive imports.

This year alone, the estimated cost for Cuba is about \$2 billion.

Although about 80 per cent of Cuba's trade is with socialist countries, Cuban leaders openly admit their nation is suffering from the consequences of the U.S. embargo.

Last month Cuba officially asked its capitalist creditors to let it delay its loan repayments, complaining that its hard currency reserves were low.

It asked banks in France, Japan, Spain, West Germany and other non-Communist nations to allow

it to postpone payments on debts of \$1.3 billion due between now and 1985 and to give it 10 years to repay the loans.

The request for negotiations on the rescheduling of the \$1.3 billion, part of a total \$3.5 billion that Havana owes in convertible currencies, follows a continuing slide in world prices of sugar, Cuba's main dollar revenue earner.

The Cuban proposal for rescheduling its medium and long-term external debt hinges on three main points:

-- Postponement of repayments

of principal due between now and 1985 with rescheduled payments to be made over 10 years including three years' grace.

-- Cuba will continue interest payments on all outstanding debts and honour letters of credit.

-- Short-term debts will not be affected provided short-term credit facilities continue to be made available to Cuba at existing levels.

Diplomatic sources said representatives from France, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Spain were

due in Havana later this month to work out the rescheduling programme.

Argentina is also an important creditor but it's not clear how much Cuba owes it or if the Argentine loans are subject to rescheduling, one diplomat said.

In addition to its debts to the non-Communist world, Cuba is also believed to owe the Soviet Union between \$7 and 9 billion.

Cuba's debts to the Soviet Union were rescheduled in 1972, with repayments due to start in 1986.

Because of its financial difficulties, diplomatic sources said Cuba planned to restrict the overall growth of the economy to keep hard-currency imports to a minimum.

Before the announcement of Cuba's financial crisis, the government forecast economic growth this year would rise beyond 2.5 per cent, compared with 12 per cent growth in 1981 after a poor year in 1980.

"In the light of its problems, there might even be no growth at all this year," a foreign economist said.

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WORLD

Brixton calm after new police units go into action

LONDON (R) — London's multi-racial district of Brixton, scene of fierce rioting last year, was returning to normal Tuesday after fresh violence which brought a new police riot unit on to the streets in force for the first time.

A crowd of several hundred youths — mostly black — armed with petrol bombs and bricks took to the streets Monday night after a day of tension sparked by evictions in the area.

Police were stoned, windows smashed and derelict buildings set ablaze before the specially trained immediate response squads, wearing flameproof clothing and crash helmets and carrying riot shields moved in to clear the area.

One policeman was injured and four arrests were made.

Tuesday the police presence was discreet.

Damage to property was estimated at several thousand sterling, but most concern was focused on the effects on relations between the communist and the police.

Local council leader Robin Pitt said the clashes could set back the work of building harmony in the area by a year.

Monday night's rioting broke out after local council officials and police took over council-owned houses in Ralston Road — dubbed the "front line" in last year's riots where they said squatters were running an illegal gambling and drinking club.

Relations between police and

residents in Brixton, a run-down inner city area have been delicate for years.

The police came under intense government and public scrutiny both in their handling of minority groups and in their riot tactics and one result was the introduction of immediate response units in most districts of London.

The units are ready for action to deal with riots at 5 minutes notice and they include trained "snatch squads" whose task is to break up groups of rioters and arrest leaders.

Police said they were satisfied with the performance of their new force in clearing the streets quickly, but the clash showed clearly that tension remained.

Shatila survivor shares moment with French troops



An elderly Palestinian refugee, who lost all seven members of his family during the massacre at Shatila refugee camp, now shows pictures of his family anyone who is passing by. Here, he shows

them to French paratroopers of the multinational peace-keeping force, who currently patrol Shatila to prevent a repetition of the massacre. (UNRWA photo)

Weinberger tells ASEAN not to worry about Japan

SINGAPORE (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger Tuesday dismissed South East Asian fears over an increased Japanese defence role in the Pacific and said there was no indication of a revival of World War II militarism in Japan.

Mr. Weinberger told a press conference at the end of a two-day visit here that Japan could play a significant and useful role in increasing its ability to defend its home islands and the surrounding seamounts which were being increasingly threatened by the Soviet Union.

He said that the U.S. understood the feelings of people in the South East Asian region, particularly after their experience under Japanese military occupation during the World War II.

"But I don't think this concern is well founded. I don't see any disposition whatsoever on the part of the Japanese to regain militaristic spirit," he said.

Mr. Weinberger was the architect of a proposal to make the Japanese responsible for the defence of the sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from their home islands. Tokyo has accepted the lane and agreed to increase its defence capability.

Singapore and its partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines — have expressed reservations about a rearmament Japan being given responsibility for an area close to their region.

"We have made clear to these countries that we have not had the slightest indication that there is any kind of a feeling on the part of the Japanese to assume an offensive militaristic role again," Mr. Weinberger said.

He added, however, that the U.S. would increase its defence cooperation with ASEAN countries and hold more joint naval exercises with them.

Hu Yaobang speaks on love

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang has said personal love is important but should take a back seat to the interests of the country and Chinese people among true revolutionaries, the People's Daily reported.

The newspaper, in the first published account of his remarks, said Mr. Hu, 69, made them last December in a confidential speech at a national conference on future films.

"Personal love is indeed an important theme in literature and art. It can be, and should be written... it is a part of life, a social phenomenon," Mr. Hu said.

"The question is one of degree. Communists, revolutionaries and patriots ought to have a broad world outlook and cherish their country and people and the success of socialism."

"Love between two sexes should not be depicted as more important than the revolution. Literature and art should not propagate that love is above everything and everything is for love," Mr. Hu said.

He said literature and art here should serve and educate, adding true revolutionaries should be able to sacrifice personal love if the need arose.

Chancellor's trousers cause upset

LONDON (R) — Questions about security raised by the case of the chancellor's trousers are to be asked in the British Parliament.

The chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), Sir Geoffrey Howe, lost his trousers as he dozed in a berth on an overnight train at the weekend. He was not wearing them at the time.

Taken with the trousers — part of a black dinner suit — was £100 (\$170) in cash left in a pocket.

Geoffrey Dickens, one of the chancellor's Conservative colleagues in the House of Commons, said the incident was very worrying and he would be raising the matter in Parliament.

"We spend millions of pounds protecting cabinet ministers but if a thing like this can happen it all seems futile if someone can get in to steal they can get in to murder," he said.

Parliament has already been exercised this year over security lapses that have allowed an intruder to surprise Queen Elizabeth in her Buckingham Palace bedroom and two relatives of a jailed convict to scale a tower at the houses of Parliament.

The chancellor reported the trousers missing, believed stolen, when the overnight express from Manchester arrived in London early on Saturday.

Other passengers on the same train were also robbed a spokesman for British Rail said.

"The thief crept into at least one other compartment and took items of cash and clothing," the spokesman said.

The government driver and bodyguard assigned to look after Sir Geoffrey said he had reprimanded the chancellor.

"I said to him, 'you did not leave the door unlocked, did you?'" "The trouble is he works so hard. He sits up late at night with his papers and does not take much sleep. But when he does, he is out like a light."

The chancellor emerged from the incident still missing his dress trousers but with dignity intact.

"I have more than one pair of trousers," he said. "Luckily I always carry a spare pair."

Bekaa Valley relatively quiet as pullout talks go on

By Paul Eedle

WAVELL REFUGEE CAMP, Lebanon (R) — An elderly, dusty artillery piece stands in the hallway of a Palestinian commando headquarters in a refugee camp in eastern Lebanon. Green wooden boxes of explosives are stacked against a wall.

But the only fighters in any kind of action in Wavell camp are guards trying to regulate the flow of refugees crowding an office down the street where the camp administration is based.

In the mountains to the west, Israeli soldiers beside a sand and barbed wire barricade wave vehicles along the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

A few hundred metres along, Syrian troops in red and green camouflage fatigues man sandbagged posts by the road. But when one soldier stops a car, it emerges he only wants to see if the driver has a newspaper to spare.

The tension has almost gone. There are still, according to the latest Western estimates, 40,000 Syrian troops, 20,000 Israelis and upwards of 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon controlling most of the country.

Efforts have started to secure their final withdrawal, but the desperate negotiations of July and August have passed. Then, diplomats

raced to arrange the removal of Palestinian and Syrian units from west Beirut before the Israelis completely pulverised the city.

That ended with evacuations and withdrawals and now everyone seems to have time to spare.

The occasional incident disturbs the peace. Last Sunday Syrian anti-aircraft batteries on the Syrian side of the border fired two rockets at Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flying over the Bekaa Valley, where Wavell camp lies.

But the only serious fighting in the last month has been between the Lebanese themselves, among feuding Christians and Druze Muslims in the Shouf mountains near Beirut.

Western diplomats working in Lebanon and Syria believe the urgency has evaporated because the bloodshed has stopped and because all of the parties are now willing to sit out the winter to get what they want before withdrawing their forces.

The Israelis want security arrangements for South Lebanon that will guarantee no Palestinian guerrillas ever return to within at least 40 kilometres of the Israeli border.

The Syrians want their dignity, the diplomats believe, and this means not starting to withdraw until the Israelis do so.

The Palestinians want to formulate a strategy for their struggle now that they have lost their independent base in Beirut and they want time to prepare a future for the fighters they will have to pull out of Lebanon.

Diplomats say that even the new Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel appears in no hurry for the talks to finish. When the foreign forces withdraw, the Lebanese government will have to take control of the areas they leave and at present the fledgling Lebanese army is hard put to patrol the area around Beirut.

Mr. Gemayel suggested on a recent tour of the United States, France and Italy that the present 4,000-strong multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut should be expanded to 30,000 men and spread out across the country.

But the diplomats said that the United States, leader of the diplomatic efforts concerning Lebanon, believed that there was no alternative in the long run to the country ruling itself.

Limits of peacekeeping

A multinational force, however large, might help the Lebanese army to take over positions left by departing foreigners. But it would almost certainly decline to help the authorities to bring under con-

trol the illegal Lebanese militias that still run the streets of Tripoli, Baalbek and even parts of east Beirut.

The diplomats said Western countries would be very reluctant to take on any tasks that might entangle their troops in Lebanon's long-running and violent internal conflicts.

The diplomats predicted that Israel might use air and artillery bombardments of Syrian and Palestinian positions to apply pressure if it felt talks on withdrawal had reached deadlock.

But they said that at least in the current atmosphere, a major push forward looked unlikely either by the Israelis or the Syrians.

The Syrians had units dug in right across the flat, fertile Bekaa Valley, both south and north of the Beirut-Damascus highway, but their arrangement looked defensive.

Men had been withdrawn from the Golan Heights area, leaving the way to Damascus from Israel relatively unguarded and suggesting the Syrians were not expecting all-out war, the diplomats said.

They added that while the Syrians, inferior in the air, did not threaten the Israelis at present, they were strong enough to ensure heavy Israeli casualties if Israel tried to move forward.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Taiwan offers rank of major to MiG pilot

TAIPEI (R) — A Chinese air force pilot who defected to Taiwan by way of South Korea will be made a major, Gen. Kuo Ju-Lin, chief of the Taiwanese air force, said. During a reception given to Capt. Wu Yung-Ken's honour, it was reported that Gen. Kuo had promised Wu the rank in the Nationalist air force.

Queen Elizabeth ends Pacific tour

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth returned home Monday night from a colourful four-week tour of Australia and remote islands and states in the Pacific. The queen's tour took her from the modernity of Brisbane, to the tiny island of Tarawa in Kiribati, almost untouched by the 20th century.

Colombo acts against opposition politicians

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan authorities have cancelled the passports of two opposition politicians, one of them the main challenger in last month's presidential election, a defence ministry official said. The official declined to give reasons for the action against Hector Kobbekaduwa, vice-president of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), and a party assistant secretary, Vijaya Kumaranatunga.

German woman on trial for murdering her daughter's killer

LUEBECK, West Germany (R) — A mother who shot her daughter's alleged killer in a West German courtroom last year went on trial for murder Tuesday. Marianne Bachmeier, 32, is charged with the murder of 35-year-old butcher Klaus Grabowski, who was accused of strangling the seven-year-old girl, Anna, after sexually assaulting her. On the third day of his trial in March 1981, Mrs. Bachmeier, a Luebeck bar-owner, drew a small-calibre pistol and fired six shots into Grabowski's back as he stood in the dock waiting for the judges to enter the courtroom. Mrs. Bachmeier surrendered without resistance after the shooting.

U.S. navy orders 5th nuclear carrier

WASHINGTON (R) — The navy has announced that it had awarded a \$280.9 million contract for work to start on a fifth U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier. The contract, for initial procurement of materials, was awarded to Newport News Shipbuilding, which has built the other four carriers.

Canada to curb foreign immigrants

OTTAWA (R) — Canada will reduce immigration by about 25 per cent next year in a bid to protect jobs at home during the country's worst recession for a half a century. Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy told parliament. He said only skilled workers destined for jobs that cannot be filled by Canadians will be admitted next year. Mr. Axworthy said the revised immigration ceiling for next year will be set at 110,000 compared to the original projected maximum of 144,000.

Veteran American film-maker dies at 89

PASO ROBLES, California (R) — King Vidor, who directed silent film classics as well as recent pictures such as "Duel in the Sun" and "War and Peace," died Monday at his ranch near Paso Robles, California, a member of his family said. He was 89. A doctor listed his death as congestive heart failure, the family spokesman said. Vidor was nominated five times for a Hollywood Oscar but never won the statuette. But the late Wallace Beery won an Oscar as the drunken, broken-down boxer in the original version of "The Champ," directed by Vidor in 1931.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠952 ♥63 ♦10764 ♣AQ52

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

Pass 1 ♦ Dble Pass

2 ♣ Pass 3 ♥ Pass

?

What action do you take?

A.—Partner must have a very strong hand and at least a six-card heart suit, so bid four hearts. Don't worry about the fact that you have only a low doubleton in partner's suit. He has told you that he expects to make nine tricks with hearts as trumps opposite a possible bust. Since you have two possible tricks for him, you owe him a vote of confidence.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ1054 ♥6 ♦KQ962 ♠J6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♥ Pass 1 ♣ Pass

2 ♥ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

2 ♣ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Even though you have a full opening bid, this hand must be discounted because of the obvious misfit. Therefore, we would not commit ourselves to game, but would be content with a simple forward-going move. The most likely game is in no trump, and we would suggest that to partner by bidding two no trump now.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK5 ♥854 ♦K10965 ♠AK

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♥ Pass

?

What do you bid now?

A.—When you hold three-card support for the major suit in which partner has jumped after your no trump opening, it is usually correct to raise him to game. Here, however, all your points are outside of your partner's suit, so the hand could play better at no trump. Bid three no trump. If partner is highly distributional, he has the option of continuing the search for a suit contract.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

♠A62 ♥K ♦KJ106532 ♠92

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♠ 2 ♦ 2 ♣ 3 ♦

Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Despite your minimum in terms of high cards for a vulnerable overcall, partner's raise and his known shortness in the opponents' suit greatly increase the playing strength of your hand. You could easily have a game in no trump or five diamonds. To determine the limit of the hand, the best approach is to cue-bid the ace of spades. If partner bids three no trump, pass. But, if he returns to diamonds, accept his decision, regardless of the level.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKQ10763 ♥5 ♦A9842

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

2 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—It is always difficult to bid break hands accurately, so we sympathize if you elected to leap to six spades. However, a bid of three diamonds has much to recommend it. If partner can raise diamonds, or jump to game in spades, which shows a useful feature in your second suit, you can bid the slam with a high degree of confidence. But if partner does no more than return to three spades, we would content ourselves with a quiet raise to four spades.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠J ♥AJ98532 ♦7 ♠A1087

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass

3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Because of your great playing strength, you should be quite willing to commit the hand to slam. However, a grand slam could be laydown if partner has the right cards. We suggest a cue-bidding sequence, starting with four clubs, to find out whether partner has two aces and second-round club control. If he has, all 13 tricks should be easy.

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